Anaemic children and pregnant women

*311. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of anaemic children and pregnant mothers in the country;

(b) the number and percentage of infants and pregnant mothers who die each year in the country, urban and rural area-wise;

(c) the detailed findings of UNICEF, State of World Children Report, 2008;

(d) infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate of the country, State-wise, urban and rural area-wise and how they compare with neighbouring/western countries;

(e) how alarming is the above scenario; and

(f) what is being done to save country's childhood/motherhood?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) As per the National Family Health Survey 3 (NFHS III, 2007-08), 69.5% of children (71.5% rural and 63% urban) and 55.3% of all women aged 15-49 years (57.4% rural and 50.9% urban) are suffering from anaemia. The details thereof, state wise, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The percentage of anaemic women and children is ascertained through the national surveys. Absolute numbers in this regard are not available.

As per the UNICEF Report, State of the World's Children 2008, during the 1990s, India experienced marked reduction in Infant Mortality Rate. It has indicated international estimates of India's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to be 450 per 1,00,000 live birth in the year 2005.

The Ministry relies on the reports released by the Registrar General of India, which are based on surveys, for estimates on infant and maternal mortality. IMR has declined from 58 per thousand live births in 2005 to 55 per thousand live births in 2007 and MMR has declined from 301 per hundred thousand live births during the period 2001-03 to 254 per hundred thousand live births during the period 2004-06. The IMR and MMR, state wise, are given in the Statement-II and III respectively (*See* below). The IMR, urban and rural, state wise, is given in the Statement-IV (*See* below). The State wise figures for urban and rural MMR are not available. The comparative IMR and MMR of some neighbouring and western countries is given in the Statement-V (*See* below).

The steps being taken to save the newborns, infants and children in the country are:—

- Supplementation of all children found to be anaemic with iron supplements from the age of 6 months onwards through adolescence
- Nutrition counselling of care givers by health care personnel, utilising Village Health and Nutrition Days(VHNDs)

- Food supplements to children up to the age of 6 years under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme(ICDS) and the provision of a hot cooked meal under the Mid Day Meal scheme.
- Health and nutrition education to improve over all dietary intakes and promote consumption of iron and folate-rich foodstuffs

The steps being taken to prevent maternal mortality in the country are:—

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women
- Strengthening of Health Facilities like District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres and Operationalizing Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centres for round the clock (24 × 7) services
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill-based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance
- Training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section
- Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation
- Organizing Village Health and Nutrition Day at Anganwadi Centers
- Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community including pregnant women

Statement-I

Prevalence of anaemia in children and women by State

State	Children 6-59 months (Anaemia <11.0g/dl)	Women 15-45 years (Any Anaemia <12.0/g/dl)
1	2	3
India	69.5	55.3
North		
Delhi	57.0	44.3
Himachal Pradesh	54.7	43.3
Punjab	66.4	38.0
Uttaranchal	61.4	55.2

1	2	3
Haryana	72.3	56.1
Jammu and Kashmir	58.6	52.1
Rajasthan	69.7	53.1
Central		
Chhattisgarh	71.2	57.5
Madhya Pradesh	74.1	56.0
Uttar Pradesh	73.9	49.9
East		
Bihar	78.0	67.4
Jharkhand	70.3	69.5
Orissa	65.0	61.2
West Bengal	61.0	63.2
Northeast		
Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	50.6
Assam	69.6	69.5
Manipur	41.1	35.7
Meghalaya	64.4	47.2
Mizoram	44.2	38.6
Sikkim	59.2	60.0
Tripura	62.9	65.1
West		
Goa	38.2	38.0
Gujarat	69.7	55.3
Maharashtra	63.4	48.4
South		
Andhra Pradesh	70.8	62.9
Karnataka	70.4	51.5
Kerala	44.5	32.8
Tamil Nadu	64.2	53.2

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS) III(2005-06)

Statement-II

Infant Mortality Rate, 2007

State	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
India	55	61	37
Bigger States			
Andhra Pradesh	54	60	37
Assam	66	68	41
Bihar	58	59	44
Chhattisgarh	59	61	49
Delhi	36	41	35
Gujarat	52	60	36
Haryana	55	60	44
Jammu and Kashmir	51	53	38
Jharkhand	48	51	31
Karnataka	47	52	35
Kerala	13	14	10
Madhya Pradesh	72	77	50
Maharashtra	34	41	24
Orissa	71	73	52
Punjab	43	47	35
Rajasthan	65	72	40
Tamil Nadu	35	38	31
Uttar Pradesh	69	72	51
West Bengal	37	39	29
Smaller States			
Arunachal Pradesh	37	41	15
Goa	13	11	13
Himachal Pradesh	47	49	25
Manipur	12	13	09
Meghalaya	56	57	46

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	23	27	16
Nagaland	21	18	29
Sikkim	34	36	20
Tripura	39	40	32
Uttarakhand	48	52	25
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	38	23
Chandigarh	27	25	28
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34	38	18
Daman and Diu	27	29	23
Lakshadweep	24	25	23
Puducherry	25	31	22

Source — SRS Bulletin 2008. office of RGI

Statement-III

Maternal Mortality Ratio India and State wise

Major State	MMR (1997-98)	MMR (1999-01)	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)
1	2	3	4	5
India Total*	398	327	301	254
Assam	568	398	490	480
Bihar/Jharkhand	531	400	371	312
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	441	407	379	335
Orissa	346	424	358	303
Rajasthan	508	501	445	388
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	606	539	517	440
Andhra Pradesh	197	220	195	154
Karnataka	245	266	228	213
Kerala	150	149	110	95
Tamil Nadu	131	167	134	111

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	46	202	172	160
Haryana	136	176	162	186
Maharashtra	166	169	149	130
Punjab	280	177	178	192
West Bengal	303	218	194	141
Others	—	276	235	206

*:Includes Others

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 1997-'98, 1999-'01, 2001-'03, 2004-'06)

Statement-IV

Infant Mortality Rate, 2007

	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
India	55	61	37
Bigger States			
Andhra Pradesh	54	60	37
Assam	66	68	41
Bihar	58	59	44
Chhattisgarh	59	61	49
Delhi	36	41	35
Gujarat	52	60	36
Haryana	55	60	44
Jammu and Kashmir	51	53	38
Jharkhand	48	51	31
Karnataka	47	52	35
Kerala	13	14	10
Madhya Pradesh	72	77	50
Maharashtra	34	41	24
Orissa	71	73	52
Punjab	43	47	35

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	65	72	40
Tamil Nadu	35	38	31
Uttar Pradesh	69	72	51
West Bengal	37	39	29
Smaller States			
Arunachal Pradesh	37	41	15
Goa	13	11	13
Himachal Pradesh	47	49	25
Manipur	12	13	09
Meghalaya	56	57	46
Mizoram	23	27	16
Nagaland	21	18	29
Sikkim	34	36	20
Tripura	39	40	32
Uttarakhand	48	52	25
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	38	23
Chandigarh	27	25	28
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34	38	18
Daman and Diu	27	29	23
Lakshadweep	24	25	23
Puducherry	25	31	22

Source — SRS Bulletin 2008, office of RGI

Statement

Comparative IMR and MMR of some Neighbouring and Western countries

Neighbouring countries	IMR	MMR	Western countries	IMR	MMR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afganistan	165	1800	Ireland	4	1
Nepal	43	830	Germany	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangladesh	47	570	United kingdom	5	8
Bhutan	56	440	France	4	8
Pakistan	73	320	United State of America	7	11
Sri Lanka	17	58	Russian Federation	13	28

Source—State of the World's Children 2008

Rail network in the country

*312. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data about the rail network in the country; and

(b) where the State of Rajasthan stands in the availability of rail network *vis-a-vis* other States?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The State-wise length of rail network (route kilometres) in the country as on 31.3.2008 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Route kilometres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5170
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	2284
4.	Bihar	3407
5.	Chhattisgarh	1186
6.	Delhi	182
7.	Goa	69
8.	Gujarat	5328
9.	Haryana	1467
10.	Himachal Pradesh	285
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	163
12	Jharkhand	1965